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(SUNDAY EDITION)  
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of Hongkong and the  
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# The China Mail.

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**CHINA MAIL.**  
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REASONABLE PRICES.

June 29, 1921, Temperature 83

Barometer 29.82

Rainfall 0.35 inch

Humidity 30

June 29, 1920, Temperature 70

No. 18,237

三拜禮

號九廿月六年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1921.

日四廿月五酉辛大歲年十國民華中

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## BUSINESS NOTICES

### FANS.

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THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.  
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Ladies' " "  
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Oilskin Tobacco pouches  
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My Mixture  
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OF  
UNEXCELLED BEAUTY.

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HONGKONG

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

A GREAT PROFIT-SHARING EXPERIMENT.

SCHEMES OUTLINED.

NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

LONDON, June 28.  
Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the Miners' Executive has decided to recommend the terms of the agreement to the men with a view to resumption on July 4. He said that the demand for a profits pool had been definitely abandoned. The main feature of the permanent agreement was the establishment of a new system of payment of the wage-earner, namely profit sharing with the employer. He believed that this would be the largest example of profit sharing in any country. Wages would be the first charge on the industry. A standard wage of 20 per cent. above that before the war would be fixed and after the wages other costs would be satisfied. The owners would receive £12 for every £100 paid in wages and if there were further proceeds they would be divided, the workman receiving £83 and the owner £17. The settlement will last until September 30, of 1922. It is believed that it will result in unexampled harmony in the coal industry.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS SUBSIDY.

Operation of the arrangement at the outset would create great difficulties in certain important districts. Exporting districts which had been hardest hit during the last six months deserved special consideration if economic conditions were to be allowed to have full play before the industry had time to recover. Wages in South Wales would be reduced on September 6 daily. The owners, supported by the miners, pressed the Government to assist in restarting these pits and convinced the Government that resumption would be very partial without assistance. It was arranged that there should be an immediate reduction of 2/- a shift with an additional stipend in August and September respectively. Beyond that period the permanent agreement would operate and the subsidy of ten millions which the Government had decided to grant would not be concerned therewith. In districts where Government aid is necessary or where wages are reduced by settlement the owners have agreed to forego three months' profits under the profit-sharing scheme. Finally a national board will be established consisting of equal numbers of miners and owners, also district boards to which disputes will be referred.

NEW ERA OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Mr. Lloyd George made an appeal that nothing should be said that would increase the difficulty of the task of the Miners' Executive. The settlement was a historic moment, he said, and he hoped that it would create new relations between capital and labour. He emphasized the startling reduction of output in this basic industry making the introduction of a new spirit essential which would revive the export of coal and enable British industries to produce goods and compete in the markets of the world. Under the co-partnership arrangement wages and profits would depend on improvement of the industry. Hence, though the conflict was very costly and destructive, if the new system worked for a spell of goodwill it would amply repay the nation for all the damage and open a new era of peace in all industries.

ADVICE TO TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. Asquith said that the House would take a grave responsibility if it refused the Government authority to grant a subsidy.

Mr. Clynes urgently hoped that the miners would agree to the recommendation of their leaders and accept the settlement which would have a very important bearing on the future relations between employers and employed. Mr. Clynes appealed to the whole of the trade union movement to learn the lesson of the folly of their methods in this dispute and the obsolete character of their machinery. He appealed to trade unionists to have greater faith in their leaders.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that a vote of £10,000,000 would be submitted on July 1.

Several members said that speeches or discussion on the vote might irritate the miners and prevent a resumption of work on July 4. Consequently it was arranged that the vote should not be discussed on July 1, but should be discussed at the report stage on July 7.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

DISCUSSION AT THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, June 28.  
The discussion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance initiated by Mr. Lloyd George at yesterday's Imperial Conference was resumed today. Contrary to some reports it is understood that there is a consensus of opinion in favour of renewal. It is believed that the Indian objection to the treaty on the ground that one *raison d'être* was the possibility of trouble in India will be easily overcome. Views apparently centre around the course to be pursued in order to maintain and strengthen friendship with America and the necessary amendments to bring the Alliance into conformity with the League of Nations Covenant.

COTTON MILLS WORKING AGAIN.

LONDON, June 28.  
In East Lancashire many cotton mills resumed work yesterday. At Accrington 2,000 weavers started again, and at Burnley and Darwen 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the mills are working.

DEMPHY-CARPENTER FIGHT.

JUDGE REFUSES INJUNCTION TO STOP CONTEST.

New York, June 28.  
A Jersey City judge has refused an injunction to stop the Dempsey-Carpenter fight.

ROOSEVELT'S ATTORNEY GENERAL DEAD.

Baltimore, June 28.  
The death is announced of Mr. Bonaparte, Attorney General under President Roosevelt.

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 1/8

To-day's opening rate 2/7 1/8

## "SUN LIFE" HAS JUBILEE.

FOR ITS FIRST FIFTY YEARS.

The following condensed story of the Sun Life of Canada appeared in the *Montreal Daily Star* of May 2.

"Exactly fifty years ago to-day, the refusal of a giant American insurance corporation to conform to the Canadian law, which demanded a \$50,000 deposit from all foreign insurance companies doing business in Canada, occasioned the launching, in modest and unpretentious form, of the company which to-day flies the blue and white flag over its palatial premises on Dominion Square in celebration of its jubilee day—the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

"The original charter of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada lay dormant for five years. Then, according to the story related at the offices of the company, the refusal of the American company which Mr. Gault represented to put up the necessary deposit of \$50,000, caused Mr. Gault to think of the young Canadian company again. He had offered to put up the deposit himself, but the New York firm was adamant.

"He then set to work stirring up fresh interest in the Sun Life, and in 1870, and again on April 14, 1874, amendments were made to the charter of the company, which finally settled in business fifty years ago to-day. In the interval, the Fenian troubles of 1866 had caused many of those who later joined in building the company's earlier business to shoulder their trust in defence of their homes. During this period, the Franco-Prussian war was won and lost, the German Empire took its first shape, and the Provisional Government of Red River had been formed in Western Canada, with Louis Riel as its first president.

"Mr. Gault was the first managing director of the company, refusing to take any salary for his first years' services in this capacity, although a dividend of six per cent was paid on the capital for the first year. The company's first home was in a single room in Mr. Gault's offices in the Barron Block. By this time Henry Thomas and James Ferrier had severed their connection with the company and were replaced by George Winks and A. F. Gault. Some little time afterwards, the Barron Block was destroyed by fire, and the company next found a home at 164 St. James Street, opposite the present Star office.

"The first president was Thomas Workman. Early in his period of office, it was felt that the company needed the collaboration of a practical life assurance man to look after its internal affairs, and the services were secured of Robertson Macaulay, then with the Canada Life in Hamilton. Mr. Macaulay entered the service of the company as secretary, and is undoubtedly the one man who, more than any other, can be described as having made the Sun Life. He was who, by his breadth of vision, sound judgment and knowledge of the business, laid the foundation of the success of the company.

"From secretary, Mr. Macaulay became manager, and finally president. One of his greatest innovations, not only to the Sun Life but to the life insurance business generally, was the unconditional policy—an insurance policy which places no restrictions whatever on the holder's right to travel and general mode of living or occupation. This and the introduction of an extensive foreign business were the starting points of the company's prosperity.

"Mr. Macaulay realized that a company which confined its activities to Canada was bound to have a restricted scope, and as a result the Sun Life was the first to branch out into other countries, with the result that the company now does business in the West Indies, South and Central America, China, India, all parts of the British Empire with the exception of Australia, and several other countries.

"A comparison of the company's earlier years with its business for the past year shows a record of progress. The first year's premiums amounted to \$26,318, and covered assurance to the amount of \$727,350. Last year's new policies amounted to \$106,881,266.23, and the total amount of assurance now standing on the company's books is \$485,641,235.17, or \$70,232,773.15 more than the previous year.

"The present president of the company, T. B. Macaulay, son of the late Robertson Macaulay, entered the company's service as a member of the office staff. He became secretary, acting secretary, and managing director, and for the death of his father took up the reins of office as president of the company."

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### "LEVITO" SILK SHIRTS

Are made in England of very best quality English Silk. The workmanship and finish throughout is of the very best, and we guarantee absolute satisfaction.

"Levito" Silk Shirts are in Plain White or Holo only and with each Shirt is included a Smart Shape detachable Collar.

Previously we have had to sell these @ \$17.50 each but we are pleased to advise we can now supply "Levito" Silk Shirts from new stock just received @ \$13.50 each.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd. Men's Wear Specialists.  
16 Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 28.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING  
STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS  
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

THE PHARMACY

22, Queen's Road. Tel. 345

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THE FINEST OF ITS KIND  
SOLD IN THE COLONY.

One-pound Packets from Store-keepers.

The Blue Bird and

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The Gladale & Tarramia Tea Agency.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

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## LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS

## Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on

THURSDAY, June 30, 1921.

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

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A Very Fine and Superior

Selection of Genuine

Old Curies.

(Just arrived from Shanghai).

Comprising—

Porcelain Vases, Ginger jars, Beakers,

Bowls, Wine cups, Josses, Wall plates,

Inlaid panels, Flower pots of Kangchi

to Tientsin Periods.

Enamelled and cloisonné Plates and

Vases. Gold lacquered ware, Bronze

vases and incense burners, Crystal,

Agate and Jade figures and ornaments.

Scrolls of Tong, Sung, Yen, Ming

and Tsing Dynasties.

Also

One Large Celadon vase—Kangchi,

One Large Agate Linc,

One White Coddess of Mary—Ming,

One Large Blue and White vase—

Ming.

And

A few pieces of Soochow Redwood

ware.

N.B. The above are sold with a

week's guarantee as to correctness of

description of Periods and Dynasty.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the 29th

June.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 25, 1921.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs

on the 1st June, 1921.

QINT AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL.

1921.

1920.

1919.

1918.

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1883.

1882.

1881.

1880.

## INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO  
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot weather (2) LAC ROSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3) MIFORD MORGAN FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days, and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLY EYE MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.



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Hongkong, March 30, 1921.

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Surgeon to

the late SIEN TING,

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.

CONSULTATION FREE.

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THERAPION No. 1

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THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

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THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION No. 1

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

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THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

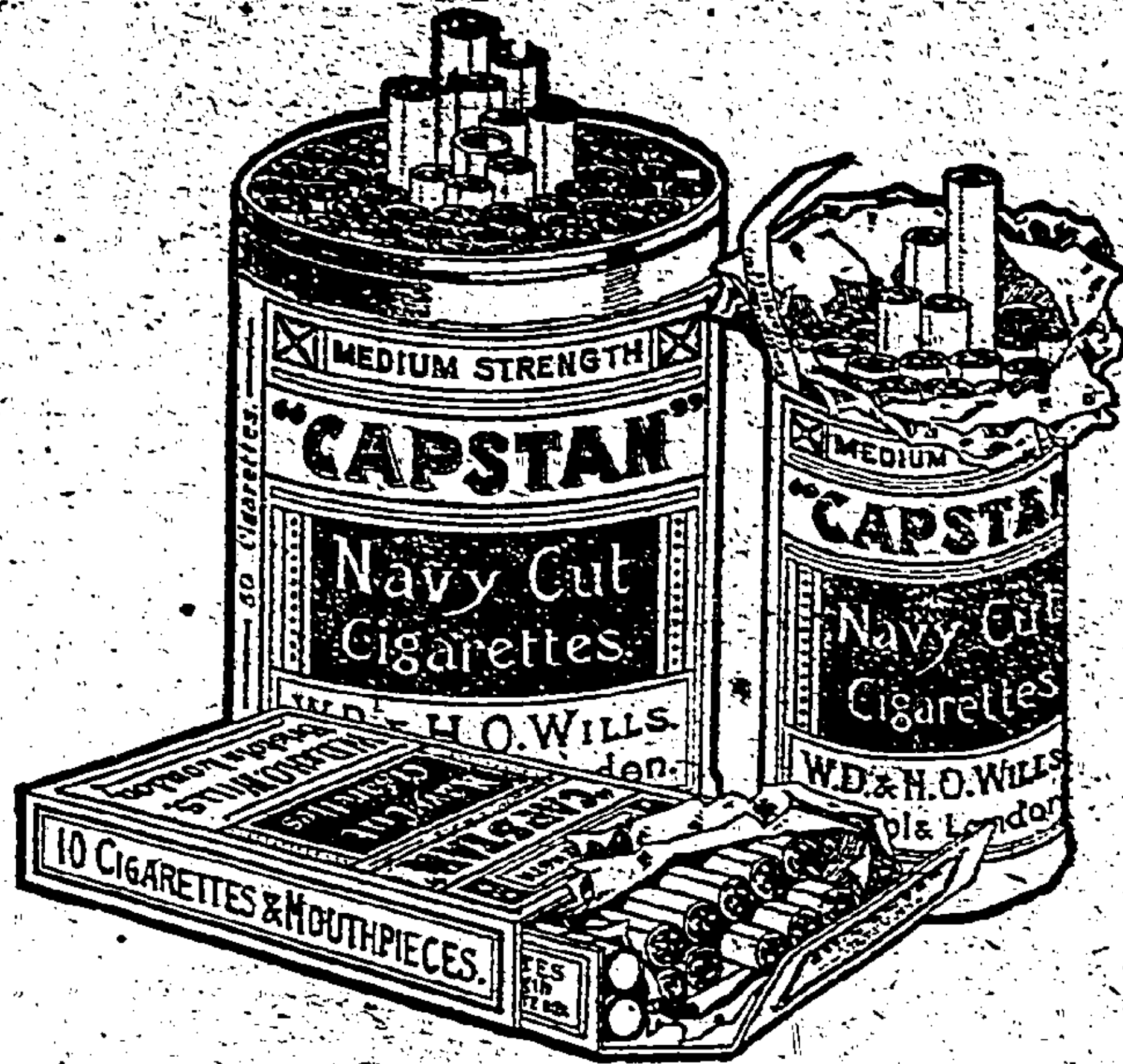
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION No. 1

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THERAPION No. 3



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are always the same, always good,  
always satisfying.

They possess a most pleasant flavour  
and are unquestionably the finest  
cigarettes manufactured.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

## DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

## APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

## BUILDING AND ENDOWING NEW SCHOOL.

In connection with the appeal for

support in building and endowing the

New Diocesan Boys' School, the

Appeal Committee states that "the

School has an excellent reputation for

giving a sound practical education;

its discipline and general moral tone

are well known; it has done good

work as an orphanage; as one of the

oldest boarding schools in the Far

East it has provided a means of Ed-

ucation for boys of all kinds from all

parts of the Far East." Boys in the

School at present come from the follow-

ing places—Shanghai, Hankow,

Pootung, Amoy, Swatow, Wuchow,

Canton, Hoihow, Singapore, Bangkok,

Kobe, Formosa, Macao, Haiphong,

Saigon, Manila, from several smaller

places in various Provinces of China

and from all parts of the Colony of

Hongkong. The School thus has an

exceptionally wide influence and is

in a very important position as a

"feeder" to the University of Hong-

kong.

In 1889 when there were only 59

boarders and 51 day boys the School

had the same amount of land as at

present and was not surrounded by

other buildings; it also had the use

of a football ground near what is now

called West End Park. At the

school there are now six resident

masters and 90 boarders; there are

250 day boys. The School has one

small tennis court and a very

small play ground 20 yards by 35

yards in size; there is no covered

playground, no football ground or

gymnasium.

The present situation of the School,

the generally unsatisfactory condition

of the buildings and of the Equipment,

the lack of room for extension and

for Games and the fact that the

scheme has been delayed by the ex-

ceptional circumstances of the

past few years—all make the appeal

urgent, states the Committee.

A perfectly equipped school with

An Endowment Fund is essential. Therefore an appeal is made for money for an Endowment Fund in addition to the money required for Buildings and Equipment.

"This appeal is made to all old boys, to parents of old boys and of boys at present in the School, to the business houses of this Colony who profit largely by the results of the labour of boys from a school like this, and to all men who have benefitted from the old boarding and day schools in Hongkong, in Britain and elsewhere, schools which were built and endowed by our ancestors, to all the appeal is made to help now in the building and in the endowing of the New Diocesan Boys' School."

All Subscriptions and Donations should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, New Diocesan School Fund, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong. Cheques should be made payable to the New Diocesan School Fund.

APPEAL COMMITTEE.  
The following is the Appeal Committee on behalf of whom the appeal is signed by the Chairman, the Hon. Treasurer and the Headmaster and Secretary—

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Chairman

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M. E. F. Airey, Esq.

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EVENING AND AFTERNOON  
GOWNS.

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OUR NOTED  
SILK HOSIERY  
AND  
AMERICAN LADY  
CORSETS.

We Specialize in

Social and Business Stationery,  
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DER A. WING &amp; CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1921.

## OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

It has always been our policy to encourage public opinion to express itself in letters to the newspapers, and we have repeatedly announced that the China Mail is an ever open forum for all ideas. Thus it is rather important that we should make some reply to yesterday's correspondent who accused us of "suppressing" a letter he sent us. The "first letter" he refers to was a long thing, a scathing critique of the conduct of the China Mail, of which it was difficult to make "head or tail." When "Rek Rab" says that we "printed parts" of it, he does not mention that we selected the parts least complimentary to ourselves, which considerably qualifies his suggestion, because parts of his letter were mere flattery of the China Mail. If we did not print his reply to our reply, it was because we realized that we ought not to bore our readers with an issue of interest only to ourselves. The forum is open, let it be understood, for ideas of interest to the public. That means that first of all a letter must contain an idea, and not be merely a repetition of a leading article; and secondly that we must be allowed to decide when the public interest in a subject has been exhausted. For example, a letter we refused to publish this week, by "Fortis est veritas," had some quite excellent ideas in it, but as it referred chiefly to the question of how we should receive a visitor who had already left the colony, and as its writer himself hoped that now the visitor had gone the matter might be dropped, it seemed ridiculous to print it. "Rek Rab" will observe, we trust, that when he addresses us on a

subject of such public interest as house rents, and sticks to the point, we give his letter word for word and allow it to speak for itself, reserving our own comments upon it till the next day. Thus his ideas have a day's start, and a chance to live. From our point of view it is unfortunate that his suggestion that we are not fair to our correspondents should have this start. For a lie is very hard to catch up. It has a Phoenix trick of reappearing from its own ashes. However, as our reputation for fairness is well established, perhaps we need not worry; and can turn to his arguments about landlords and our alleged unfairness to them. Where, we must demand at the outset, did our correspondent discover in our columns any "sweeping condemnation of the house owners as a class"? We have had only two references since the Governor's announcement of his intention to stop rent profiteering, and in one of them we took the trouble to say this:—

"We are not shutting our eyes to the existence of a number of decent landlords. We can be more cheerfully admit their presence because they put in a stronger light the outrageous behaviour of the bad ones, and are evidence that that outrageous behaviour was not forced upon the people guilty of it. Because if one set of men could afford to be fair, the others could."

We cannot imagine any way of putting it clearer that we do not sweepingly condemn the lot, whereas our correspondent's letter was a sweeping away of the Governor's opinion, and of ours, and of everybody's but his, and a sweeping suggestion that all Hongkong house owners are innocent and offensive creatures who have been maligning.

don't know. If "Rek Rab" could persuade the Government to do so, we wish him Godspeed. We would even lend a hand, if we thought success possible. Even now we can hardly believe our good fortune in finding the Government so minded towards rent profiteers. As a rule, we are for a minimum of Government interference with anything. That is the ideal. The reason-d'être of any Government at all is the apparent inability of man as a social animal to "play the game." So long as he makes any shape at playing it, the less Government meddles the better, and what is called the law of supply and demand will work out its own rough approximation to justice. But where any section of men are very plainly and glaringly not playing the game by their neighbours, it is the Government's duty to intervene. The local circumstances became too glaring, our Governor's hands were forced, the Government does its duty. It is for "Rek Rab" to show that profiteering among the tailors, dairy farmers, etc. is as glaring. Should the Government be convinced of that, following this precedent, it would probably intervene.

But our correspondent's analogy of houses and clothes is not so close as he seems to imagine it. We must have both, but there's a difference of degree. It is true we cannot all pretend that a mansion on the Peak is a necessity to us, but we must have a weather-proof shelter that obeys the requirements of the Building and Sanitary Authorities. In the case of clothes, the law insists only on a decent covering of our nakedness, and it would be quite a cheap matter to satisfy its requirements. People who want to be "in the fashion," as regards cut, and freshness, etc., must be prepared to pay when such luxuries happen to be dear. A habitable house is a necessity, what they would call a "good" suit of clothes is not. A richa colle's outfit is all we really need, and it would probably be much more comfortable, as well as cheaper, than the ornate rags and haberdashery we carry around with us. Our correspondent's nonchalant tip that we should "take a cheaper place, a flat," is delightful. Lots of readers will take it, if he will complete his advice by giving the addresses. It is the profiteering in rents of housing accommodation for people of small means and modest requirements that we have been mad at all along. We have never permitted ourselves to worry about what the tenant of a mansion on the Peak may be asked to pay.

Now as regards the suggestion that the Government is as great a sinner when leasing land. We hold that there is a distinct difference. The Government represents the community. If it take the increment in the case of an urban lot, which the presence and demand of the community has made, what happens? The community gets it. The "unearned increment" that belongs to the community has come to the community, in the only way it can, as an easement of taxation. In the case of rent profiteering, the increments made possible by the presence and demand of the community, and impossible in their absence, go into private pockets. The two cases cannot be lumped together.

## THE MOTOR CASE.

TELEGRAPH EDITORIAL LOGIC.

The "Telegraph" has decided editorially to support our motoring community as against Police and Public. It spoke last night.

"When it is admitted that there was a string of motor cars behind the one in which Mr. King was driving, we have the right to assume that they couldn't pass." That was its first proposition.

Sure. When it is admitted that there is a string of steamships following the one that arrived to-day, we have the right to assume that they couldn't pass. They have the right to assume anything, so long as they admit it is assumption. If Mr. King had been going at 150 miles an hour, we should assume that very few Hongkong cars could pass him.

"When Mr. Lammett says that he tried to get by but was not given the room we have the right to take the fact of his bringing a prosecution as proof of his statement. A man doesn't prosecute the police unless he has a good case." Second proposition.

That one reminds us of the intelligent jurymen who said the prisoner must be guilty, otherwise why had they put him in the dock?

"Who is to decide that question of reasonable speed?"

Surely not the motorist! Better let the police do it. The policeman doesn't prosecute unless he has a good case."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Among the local residents who returned to the Colony by the s.s. "Nile" yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. M. A. R. de Souza, Mr. J. M. V. Remondos and Mr. J. F. Morais.

In an interview with a Press representative, recently, Archdeacon Wakeford said the report that he had decided to take up mission work in China was without foundation.

Among the passengers who arrived by the China Mail steamer "Nile" yesterday, were Mr. J. F. Marais, General Agent of the United States Shipping Board at Manila.

Knocked down by motor car No. 26, on Wanchai Road, yesterday afternoon, a Chinese woman was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries to her legs.

To-day is St. Peter's Day in the Anglican Calendar. The Patronal Festival of St. Peter's Church West Point will be observed until after Sunday next. A Special announcement appears in our advertising columns.

The King Edward Hotel building, which stands on an area of 7,500 square feet has been sold to a Chinese syndicate, headed by Mr. Lo Kwai-chuk of Wing Lok Street. It is stated that when the lease of the Hotel expires in three years' time the whole block will be converted into business offices.

The National Gallery, it is understood, are considering the advisability of devoting a room to Eastern art. There is a difficulty in obtaining pictures from Japan owing to the fact that they are not now allowed to be exported from that country. America, however, owns a large number of fine Japanese prints.

Says the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce*:—"In view of the number of rumours which are spreading, the Chinese police have been ordered to double their patrols in important places after 8 p.m. nightly. Detectives have been posted at the wharves and railway stations with orders to arrest suspicious persons."

The Pacific Mail s.s. "Golden State" sailed from Manila on June 23 (p.m.) and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on Thursday (a.m.) Stevedores caused this steamer to be despatched from San Francisco five days later than schedule. However, she has been able to make up that time and arrive at Hongkong as originally scheduled.

Mr. Albert Smith, an Englishman and a first class passenger on the "Shidzooka Maru," drowned himself by jumping from the port hole of his cabin into the sea about 9 o'clock on June 15 just before the boat reached Moji from Kobe. After the incident the boat dropped anchor and a search was made for his body. It was not recovered, however, and the Moji water police were informed.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying in the House of Commons, on May 19, to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, said his Majesty's Government had learned that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been elected President of the Chinese Republic by the old Parliament, which did not recognise the existing Government at Peking. There was no information that he had been recognised by any foreign Power.

A very interesting little ceremony took place at the Club House of the Hankow Club shortly after midday on Saturday last, when Admiral G. H. Borelli, C.B., presented the club with a souvenir of H.M.S. "Kinska." The memorial chosen for Hankow is one of the coats of arms that formerly used to decorate the paddle boxes of this well-known vessel. Mr. W. E. Harston accepted the present on behalf of the club, and responded fittingly to Admiral Borelli's appropriate little address.

In the course of the discussion in the House of Commons on the housing position Mr. Gensom Stewart, of the Wirral division of Cheshire, who was a resident of Hongkong for many years, told a story of a "caravan city" on the borders of the Irish Sea in his division. It began as a holiday camp for young people. Now there were 1,000 or more caravans; there on wheels and in a few weeks these would be supplemented by several thousands of tents. Being on wheels, the caravans escaped rates. He was told of one as big as a military hut, on specially low wheels.

The Wo Ping Theatre, opposite the Central Market which has previously been used as a Chinese playhouse has been secured by Hongkong Amusements Ltd., as an addition to their already big list of cinemas. Seating nearly two thousand, the new theatre has a large and airy dress circle which is now being adopted for the use of Europeans. The place is being redecorated and renovated throughout. The first performance will take place on Friday, and will include a play featuring Jack Dempsey, a Harold Lloyd Comedy and a vaudeville act. The highest price charged will be 50 cents.

## DUTIABLE CIGARETTES.

LABELLED JOSS STICKS.

SHIPPING COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

The question of a shipping company's liability for the transportation of wrongly labelled cargo, was argued before Magistrate Grime yesterday afternoon, when the Yuet On s.s. Co. owners of the s.s. "Chuenchow," were summoned by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, for having allowed the vessel to be used for the transportation of dutiable cigarettes, labelled and consigned as joss sticks.

Mr. N. L. Smith said that five large cases came as ordinary cargo from Macao to Hongkong. The Department had information and waited for them. The cases were found to contain cigarettes although they were labelled and were shown on the manifest as joss sticks. The officers of his Department tried to get some information from the consignor of the ship and others. It was felt that the consignor must have known where the goods were going to otherwise he could not make delivery, but he gave no assistance, and therefore, he, as Superintendent, authorised the prosecution of the shipping company, as it seemed to him that their silence was tantamount to a confession.

The Magistrate: Left you no other alternative, you mean?

Mr. Smith: Yes.

Mr. M. K. Lo (for the defendants): I do not admit that that was a correct statement of the facts. When Mr. Smith says the Company gave no assistance, he means that the Company said that they were unable to give any assistance.

Mr. Smith: Oh! quite.

Mr. Lo: I should like to ask your Worship not to have any prejudice against the Company arising out of Mr. Smith's opening statement. Mr. Lo went on to say that it was a common practice in the Hongkong and Macao trade, where time pressed, to consign cargo with a letterhead for the cargo to be collected at Hongkong by a man who came producing the proper chop of the consignee. The shipping Company told the police that the consignee was coming to take delivery.

"I think," commented Mr. Lo, "I would have come if the detectives had not been sitting all round the cargo, and, that being so, nobody but a blithering idiot would have come."

The Magistrate: At whose risk does the shipping company carry on the practice you have described? They might find themselves in unlawful possession. You can hardly expect the Government to relax their regulations in order to facilitate your business.

Mr. Lo remarked that the shipping company might give the police a certain address; the police might go there and find it to be a fictitious one.

The Magistrate: I cannot see what course is open to Mr. Smith other than this.

Mr. Lo: Than to prosecute?

The Magistrate: I understand you to admit that the cigarettes were smuggled.

Mr. Lo: Not at all. I understood from Mr. Smith that it is not alleged that we knew that the cases contained tobacco, nor that we were parties to the fraud. It is not suggested that there is any evidence of guilty knowledge and it is admitted that the cargo was to be appearances "joss sticks." If that is admitted by the prosecution, as I understand, I do not know what I can here for at all. I think it will be a waste of time to take evidence.

The Magistrate: Is it alleged by you that you have complied with Section 273 (This provides that the owners, charterers, agents, and master of every ship on which any tobacco is imported shall within four hours after the arrival of such ship in the waters of the Colony furnish to the Superintendent a true and accurate and complete statement of all tobacco imported thereon)?

Mr. Lo: I cannot reply to that until I know whether it is alleged that we knew that the cases contained cigarettes. It is not a case for taking evidence but for argument as to the meaning of this Section.

The Magistrate, however, decided to take evidence, and the Chief Chinese Revenue Officer said that on June 15 he investigated the matter. The ship's consignor told him that someone was coming later for the goods. He said they were shipped at Macao and that the shipper said the company need not deliver on arrival but he would come to Hongkong by a "faster ship," the "Sai Tai," and arrange for a sampan to be ready to take delivery.

The Magistrate asked as to the four hours' grace mentioned in the section quoted above.

Mr. Smith said that the four hours had elapsed now, at any rate, and that the Company had not reported the cigarettes. Entering them as "joss sticks," said negatively that they were not cigarettes.

Mr. Lo: Does Mr. Smith say that this section places an obligation on the shipping company to know the contents of every packet consigned?

The Magistrate: Mr. Smith is not called upon to construe the section. I have to do that myself. All that Mr. Smith wants is that particulars of all tobacco imported should be furnished within four hours.

Mr. Lo: Does Mr. Smith say that however well goods may be hidden and however innocent the shipping

company may be, they are to blame if any tobacco is imported duty free? It is a very important case affecting shipping companies.

Mr. Smith: In any offence there must be either malice or willful neglect. There are certain suspicious circumstances—the method by which the cargo came on board and the fact that the consignor has told us nothing.

Mr. Lo wanted Mr. Smith's remarks entered on the depositions. The Magistrate said he saw no reason for doing that, as he might find that an offence had been committed apart from Mr. Smith's reservations.

Mr. Lo said he thought he was entitled to what he had asked for; if there was an appeal it was important to know at what point the prosecution started in case they changed their grounds later on.

The Magistrate: I am glad to have Mr. Smith's opinion on the subject, but I can't accept it. All I can go on is the wording of the section.

Mr. Smith: I think it will clear matters up, if I say that shipping companies are not expected to open every case and pry into them and see that eggs are marked and not marked something else. I admit that if it is any good to the other side.

Chief Revenue Officer: What gave the number of cigarettes in the five cases as 76,750 and the duty payable as several hundreds of dollars?

Mr. Lo: Supposing the shipping company did not know that the packages contained tobacco but took them for joss sticks, what would be the proper return to make? It is not a condemnation, Inspector. What would you do if you were the shipping company?

C. P. O. Watt: I would certainly put it in the general cargo manifest as joss sticks.

Supposing afterwards, clever detectives found them to contain cigarettes and prosecuted you for not reporting to the Superintendent, what would you think?—In this case, I think they should have thought there was something suspicious about the way the goods were shipped.

How, "suspicious"? Come on, let us know all about it. How were they shipped?—They were shipped in Macao.

Is that suspicious?—No, but it is very suspicious that the consignee comes down on another faster steamer and not on the same boat that the cigarettes were on.

Do you think that suspicious?—I do.

Would you as a detective try to find out why he did that?—Yes. I tried to find out and got no assistance from the consignor.

Mr. Lo said that the officials of the ship denied that the Chinese detective had been told that the consignee was coming by another ship to meet the goods; if it had been true, he suggested that the detectives would have tried to follow up the scent.

The Magistrate: He did follow it up.

Mr. Lo: He says he didn't through your clients.

Mr. Lo submitted that there was no case to answer on the evidence. The section contemplated knowledge on the part of the charterer, captain or any other person mentioned. It contemplated violation on the part of the captain to report or not to report. It was for the prosecution to prove that the tobacco was imported knowingly. Mr. Lo pointed out that only in the Opium Ordinance was there a clause throwing the onus on the defendant to prove bona fides.

The Magistrate said it was up to the defence to prove that the goods were shipped in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. Lo suggested that there was no evidence to the contrary but he indicated that he would be prepared to call evidence if the Magistrate was against him on his submission that there was no case to answer.

Mr. Smith made the point that "company" of course, included its "employees."

Mr. Lo: Only those people mentioned in the section.

Mr. Smith: I think it means the consignor.

Mr. Lo: The only people are the owners, charterers, agents and master.

Mr. Smith: We don't say that the managing directors knew these boxes contained cigarettes.

Mr. Lo: Is it suggested that any body in the shipping company knew?

The Magistrate: Mr. Smith wants to be sure that the shipping company takes all reasonable precautions.

Mr. Smith: It would be a very easy way to smuggle if they were just marked "joss sticks" and it was held that the Revenue Officers had no case at all.

The Magistrate said Mr. Lo would no doubt be calling evidence that all reasonable precautions had been taken.

Mr. Lo: The Ordinance does not say I have got to take any precautions.

The Magistrate said he would adjourn the hearing in order to consider the legal points raised by Mr. Lo and the next hearing was fixed for July 5.

## HOW PUDDENHEAD GOT HIS NAME.

HONGKONG NEWSPAPER HUOOUR.

Mr. Wilson the lawyer was getting acquainted with the rural community that was, he hoped, to provide him with clients. The talk was interrupted by the yelping or howling of a mongrel dog. "I wish I owned half that dog," remarked Mr. Wilson. The natives looked at one another, with raised eyebrows. One asked why half? Mr. Wilson said because he would have the right to kill his half. When he had gone, Mark Twain shows those yokels gravely discussing the new arrival. They reckoned he must be intellectually inadequate and decided to name him "Puddenhead" Wilson.

"Roderick Ramage" in this morning's *Daily Press* offers an equally precious contribution of that genre. He is quite convinced that the *China Mail* staff includes a Puddenhead, and he doesn't intend a compliment, either.

Here are his delightful remarks, which we are hoping to see supplemented.

"Some people are said to need a surgical operation before they can see a joke. The *China Mail* had a paragraph in its Monday's issue headed 'Seeing the Joke.' But it would have been more correctly entitled 'Obscuring the Joke.' It related to a paragraph extracted by the *Daily Press* from Saturday's *China Mail* which, in summarising the contents of the *Government Gazette*, solemnly stated that 'according to Mr. Clayton, director of the Royal Observatory, there were 31 sunrises and 31 sunsets in July.' Apparently the *China Mail* is unable to appreciate the humour of the paragraph which provoked the facetious comment in the *Daily Press* for it most solemnly declares that the comment will not prevent the Editor of the *Government Gazette*, from repeating these reports every month!"

It is tedious to dissect a joke. The point of it is: Does it exceed the authority of our local Astronomer Royal for the statement that in a month of 31 days there were 31 sunrises and 31 sunsets? The paragraph, be it noted, also said that this had occurred in the month of July—in what year the writer omitted to mention. But ever since the world has had a month of July of 31 days, the general public will take it for granted that the records show in that month 31 sunrises and 31 sunsets! What the Director of the Observatory really supplied to the *Government Gazette* was the times of sunrise and sunset for each day of next month—a most useful table of information. When the month of July has more, or fewer, than 31 sunrises and sunsets, no doubt the observations of Mr. Clayton on the phenomenon will be well worth a paragraph."

It may be tedious to dissect some jokes, but when the dissection itself is the cream of the joke, what then? Mark Twain didn't expect his readers to scream over Mr. Wilson's jest about killing half a dog, but he probably did think they ought to be amused by the solemnity with which the rustic argued that you cannot kill half a dog without damaging the etherball.

"Roderick Ramage's" discovery that since there are 31 days in July there must be 31 sunrises and 31 sunsets in it is, as we solemnly admitted, substantially correct. His accusation that the *China Mail* couldn't see the humour of its own witicism is perhaps a little forced; but there—it is tedious to dissect a joke."

WHY IS "MR." PREFIXED TO A MAN'S NAME?

At a time when men were called by their Christian names or surnames the word "Mister" was applied as a sort of title to those who feared the trade of "mystery" persons who were looked upon as being of a higher rank than common labourers or farm hands. As time passed the necessity of the male equivalent of "mistress" came to be more and more recognized—at first by the use of the word "master," and later by the growing popularity of "mister."

Then, by one of those strange quirks which frequently occur in growths of language, "Mister" came to be corrupted to "Missus" or "Miss," and finally the two titles were shortened to the recognized abbreviations "Mr." and "Mrs." Incidentally, the feminine form of "Mister" is one of the curiosities of the English language, since, as Walker says, "to pronounce it as it is written is to fail." "Missus" or even as it has been contracted into "Miss," appears quaint and pedantic. One has to slur it and inject a "y" sound so that it would appear if written in full as "Mistress."

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None of us is exempt from indigestion and liver troubles. The stomach and liver are the two most important organs of the human body. If they are not kept in good health, the whole system is affected. The best way to keep them healthy is by eating a diet of pure, natural food, and by using a reliable remedy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is the best remedy for all stomach and liver troubles. It is a pure, natural, and reliable remedy, and it is the best way to keep the stomach and liver healthy.

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"DILWARA"	5,400	7th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SYRIA"	7,000	23rd July	MAARSK, LONDON & A'Warp.
"KALYAN"	8,000	6th Aug.	MAARSK, LONDON & A'Warp.
"MAHARAJA"	8,000	19th Aug.	MAARSK, LONDON & A'Warp.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	2nd Sept.	MAARSK, LONDON & A'Warp.
"KHYBER"	8,000	16th Sept.	MAARSK, LONDON & A'Warp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA"	6,800	11th July	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,500	29th June	Sandwich, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"KANOWA"	7,000	25th July	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"SYRIA"	7,000	5th June	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	8,000	6th July	Shanghai and Japan.
"KANOWA"	7,000	8th July	Yokohama and Kobe.

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Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 12 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUKUMI MARU (out, Manila) ... Tuesday, 3rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Saturday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

KLEIST ... Friday, 8th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUTSUMI MARU ... Wednesday, 6th July.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

ARI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 2nd July.

TOKYO MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

ARI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

YEDORI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd July.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th July.

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## HOME TRADE.

## LATEST MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Morreau Spiegelberg, Manchester, reported on May 11: Cotton—Prices remain at the same level as last week. Liverpool spot prices yesterday were—

American F. M. 8.27d., last week 8.21d.

Egyptian Sakellaris F. G. F. 17.50d., last week 17.50d.

Yarns—Quotations remain at the same figures as last week. Only a small business has come to book.

Cloth—The Coal stoppage drags on and more mills are closed. It is hoped that it may be settled before the end of the Whitweek holidays.

The curtailment of production is helping to a healthier situation all round.

There is quite a good enquiry all round, and small lots have been booked for India, Java, the Straits, the Levant, and South America.

Notices to reduce wages in the spinning and weaving sections by 30 per cent. have been issued. Manufacturers can be found who are willing to discount these reductions, and business has come to book on this basis, helped in many cases by the fact that shipping merchants are prepared to anticipate a reduction in dyeing and printing costs.

## THE AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE ALLIES HAS A BENEFICIAL EFFECT, AND GIVES MORE CONFIDENCE ALL ROUND.

A large proportion of the trading enquiries has now approached very near the level of prices asked by sellers. When the muzzes start working again it is expected that a good number of orders will come to book.

Offers for stocks lying in Manchester have improved and sales have been made which may be taken as an indication that the effect of decreased shipments is being felt in the consuming markets.

Bar Silver is quoted at 35d., last week 34½d.

Exchanges—This week. Last week.

Paris 48.25 50.60

Amsterdam 11.20 11.30

New York 3.99½ 3.98½

Calcutta 1.3 9/16 1.34

Hongkong 2.64 2.64

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Nile" yesterday—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Kang, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. de Souza, Mr. J. M. V. Renedon, Mr. J. Lane, Mr. J. H. Gill, Mr. C. G. de Wit, Mr. J. F. Macdon, Mr. C. B. Akina, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Doral, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Smit, From Shanghai: Mr. S. N. Gargy, Mr. L. A. Jackson, Mr. F. F. Leites, Mr. J. A. Samy.

Per s.s. "Syria" from London yesterday—Pte. H. M. Pinguet, Mr. A. Ardizzone, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. J. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Parramore, Mrs. E. Lockhart, Mrs. R. Lumy, Mr. B. P. Thorpe, Mr. F. C. Hodges, Mr. W. H. Wells, Mr. A. Crowley, Mr. A. G. Court, Mr. J. E. Richards, Mr. C. W. Penney, Mr. F. G. Everett, Mr. J. Bonington, Mr. J. Dunbar, Mr. C. Riach, Mrs. Hornbrook, Mr. A. Fillingham, Mr. M. Yabe, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Heintzleman, Mr. T. Makins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ott, Miss M. Ferreira, Mr. S. B. de Brito, Mr. E. Schmitzer, Mr. D. Beraba, Mr. R. P. Mitoh, Mr. Mrs. and Miss d'Aranje, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. Naron.

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THE Steamship "DILWARA" Captain Bann, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, 9th July, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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Hongkong, June 27, 1921.

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Operating For Master service for account of the  
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To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU). 7th July.

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA). 8th August.

Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for  
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK,  
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"THE PIONEER OF THE SEA."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOROA MARU	90,000	July 1st.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 10th.
IPERSIA MARU	9,000	July 30th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 15th.
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M/S. "PERU" will be loading for Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports, about 30th July.

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For further particulars please apply to—  
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Hongkong, June 28, 1921.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted	

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened on  
**FIXED DEPOSITS** received for 1 year  
or shorter periods at rates which will  
be quoted on application.

**A. H. FERGUSON,**  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, February 22, 1951.

**THE CHINA SPECIE BANK**

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 Mr. Wong Shih Han.  
 Chief Manager..... Mr. L. C. Holmes  
 Asst. Manager..... Mr. K. T. Wong  
 Hongkong Manager M. L. P. ALLEN

Foreign exchange and general banking  
business transacted.  
Current, Savings, and Fixed deposit  
bear interests at rates of 2%, 4% and  
per annum respectively.

L. S. HOLMES  
Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 2, 1920.

**BAOYU BANK OF CHINA.**  
(FRENCH BANK.)  
HEAD OFFICE:  
15bl. Rue La Fayette, Paris.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - Frs. 75,000,000.00  
PAID-UP CAPITAL - Frs. 63,400,000.00  
RESERVE FUNDS - Frs. 68,567,202.50  
BRANCHES:  
Bangkok      Hongkong      Saigon  
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and Fixed Deposits according to ar-  
rangement.  
Every description of banking  
and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSON,  
Acting Manager  
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1920.

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**THE CHINESE MERCHANTS  
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The Bank also conducts a Savings  
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K. C. LAU,  
Chief Manager  
Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1930.

**BANK OF CANTON  
LIMITED**  
**HEAD OFFICE  
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**CURRENT ACCOUNTS**

2% per annum on the daily credit  
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For 3 Months	3% per annum.
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For 12 Months	5% per annum.
On demand	2% per annum.

**LOOK POONG SHAN**  
Chief Manager

Hongkong, May 21, 1921.

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**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE  
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**ESTABLISHED 1850**

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**CAPITAL (fully paid up) --- Yen 100,000,000**

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Interest allowed on Overdraft Accounts.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates  
to be obtained on application.

**T. NISHIYAMA**  
Manager

Hongkong, May 15, 1921



